

1368 x 768

A1

# Applications of Earth Remote Sensing in Response to Meteorological Disasters

C1

# C1

B2

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NASA Short-term Prediction Research  
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Huntsville, Alabama

C2

C2



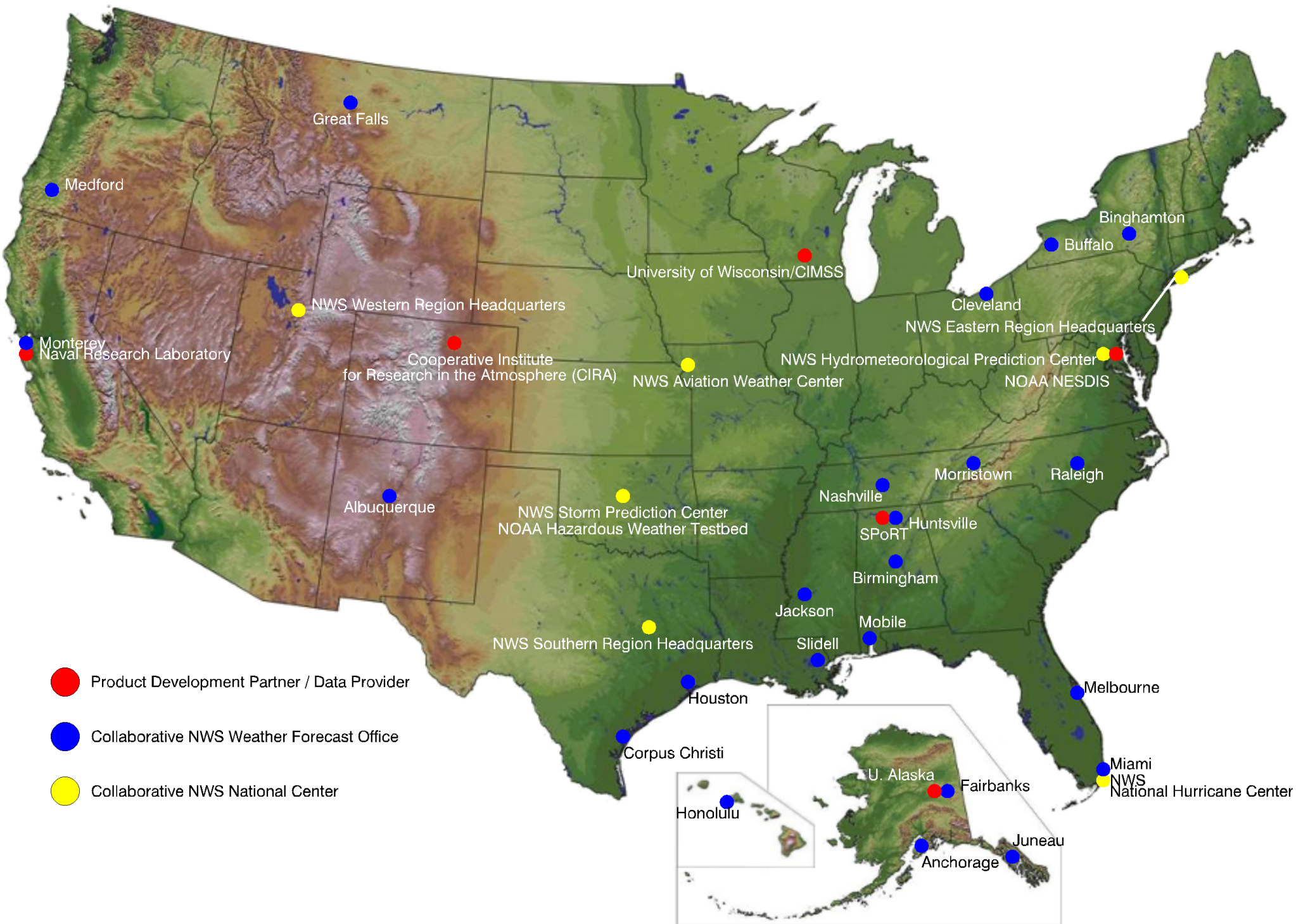
NASA Short-term Prediction Research  
and Transition (SPoRT) Center,  
Huntsville, Alabama

[weather.msfc.nasa.gov/sport](https://weather.msfc.nasa.gov/sport)

C3

# C3

B3



NASA's Short-term Prediction Research and Transition (SPoRT) Center supports the transition of unique NASA and NOAA research activities to the operational weather forecasting community.

C1

Our primary partners are NOAA's National Weather Service, their Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs), and National Centers.

These organizations predict natural hazards and also assist in the disaster assessment process, benefitting from remotely sensed data.

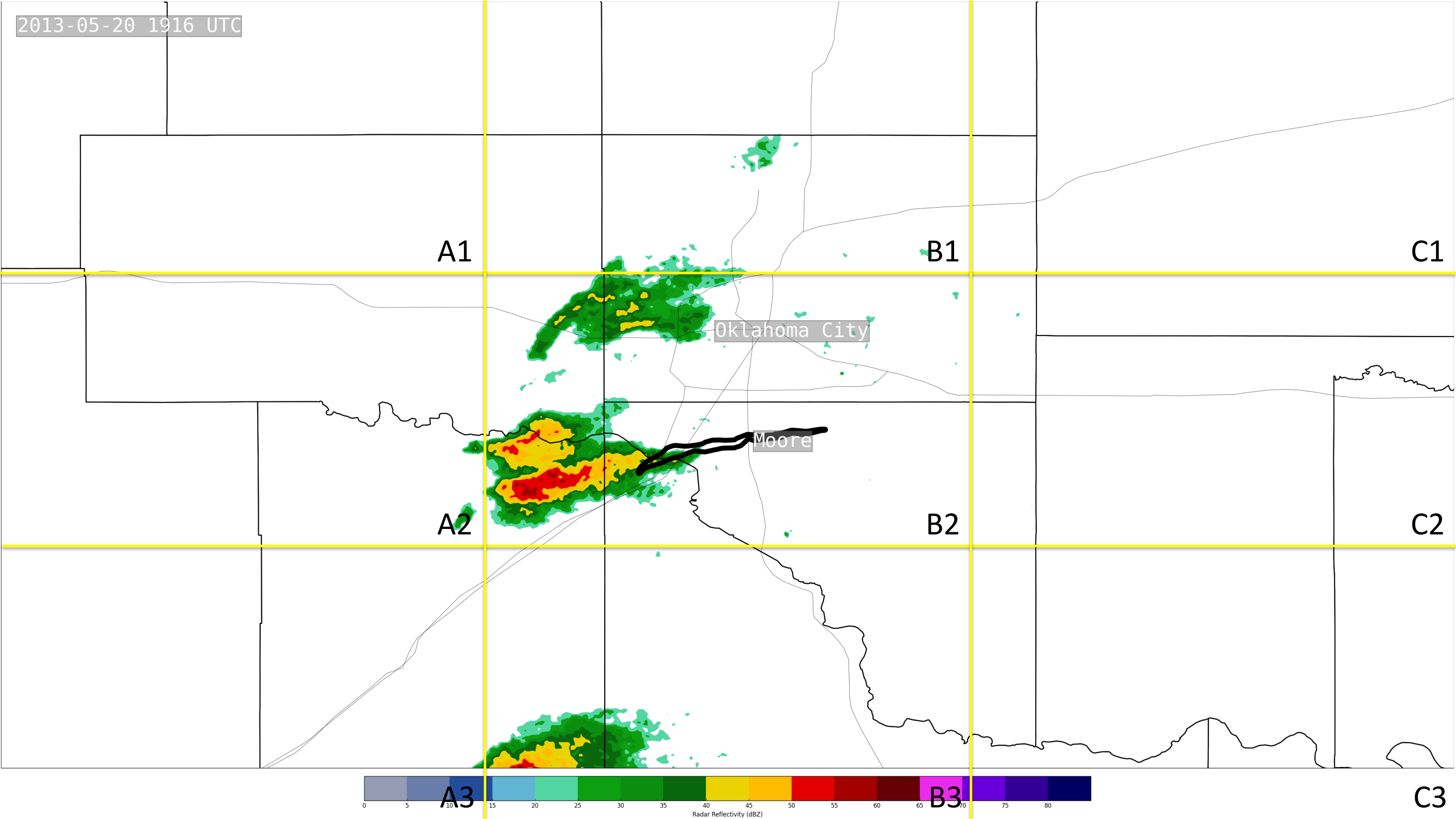
C2

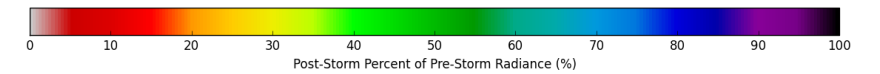
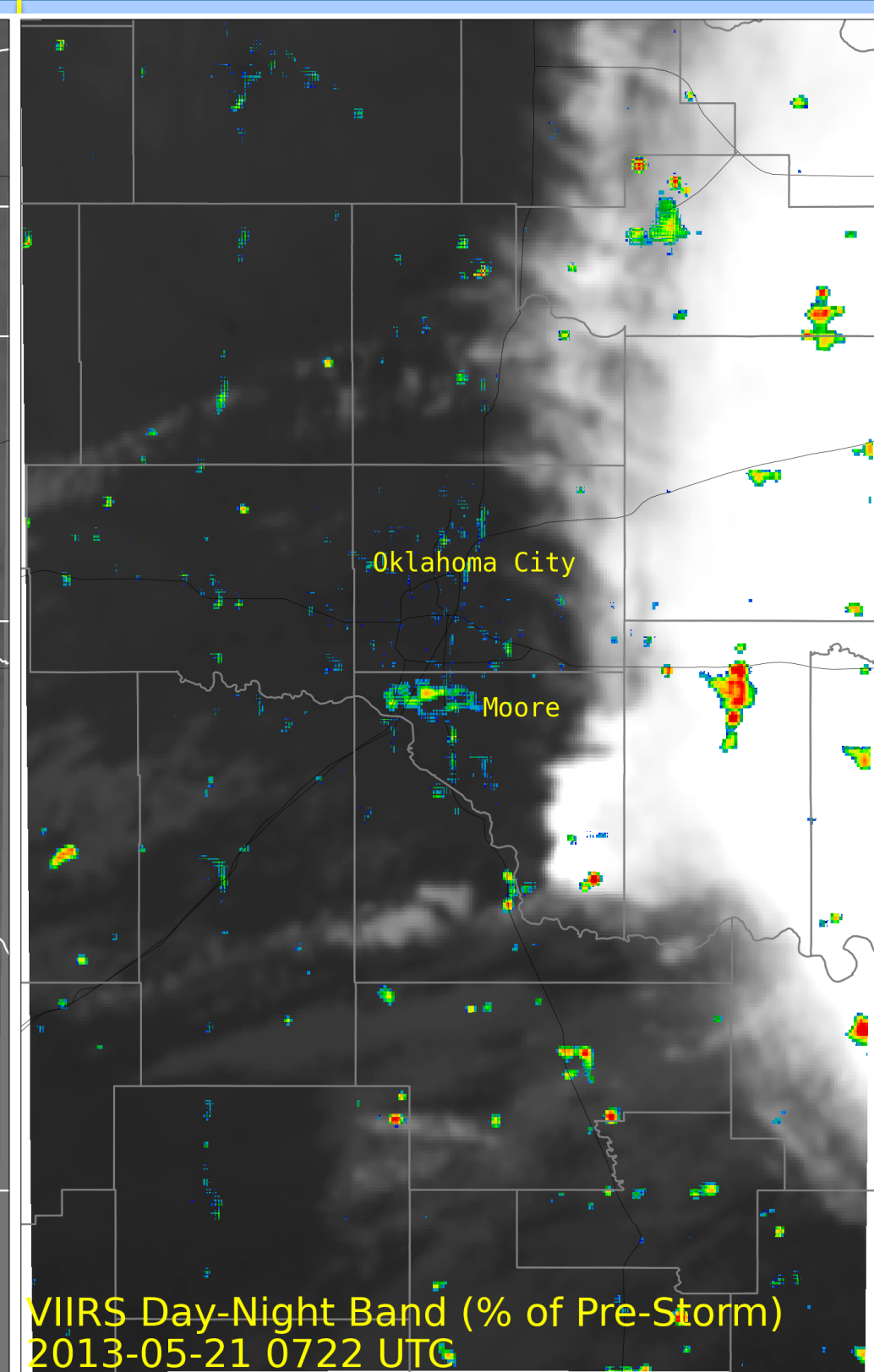
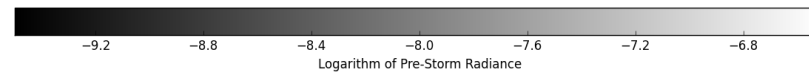
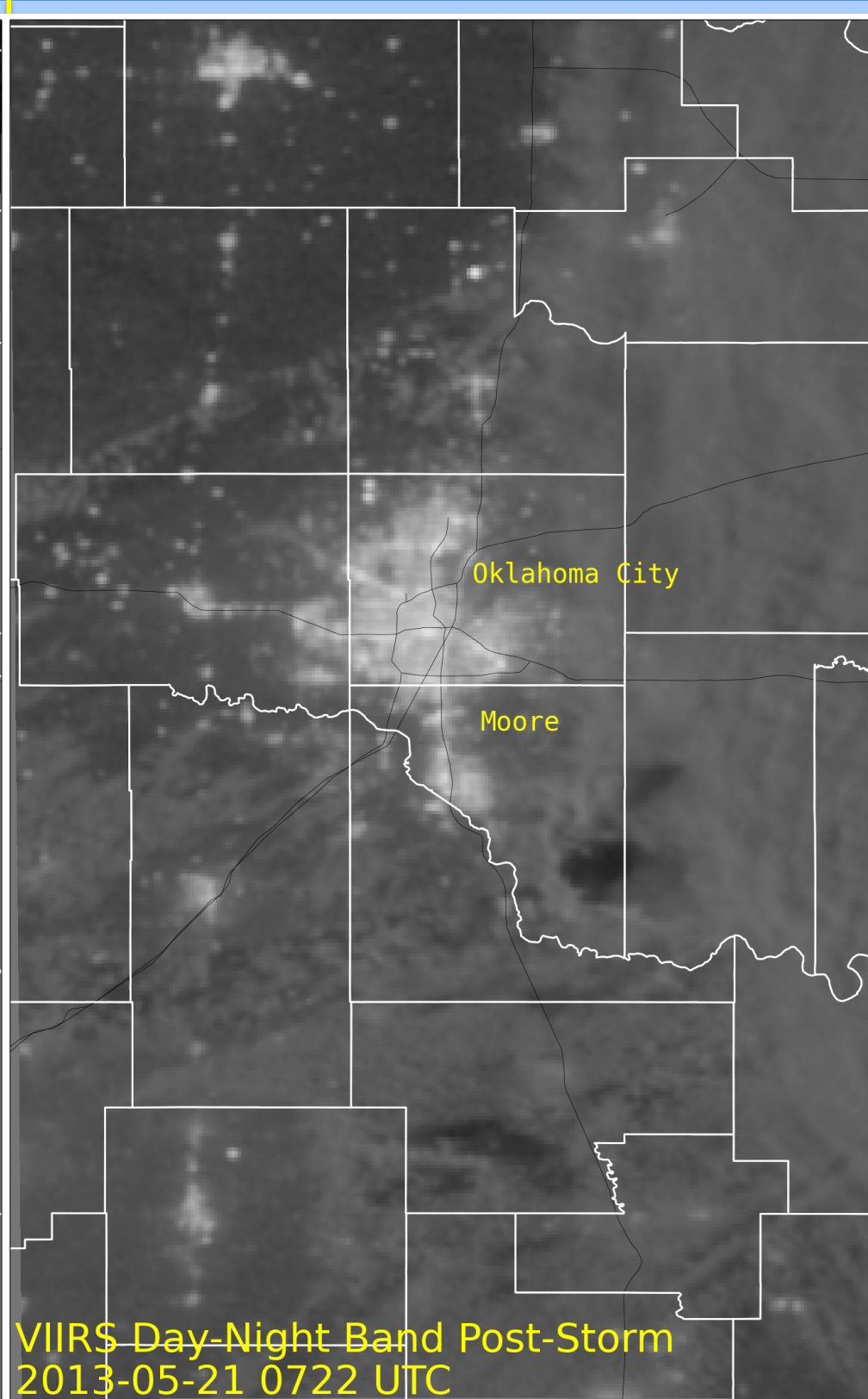
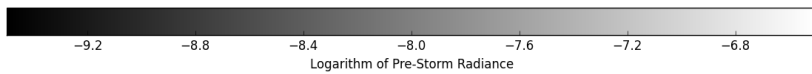
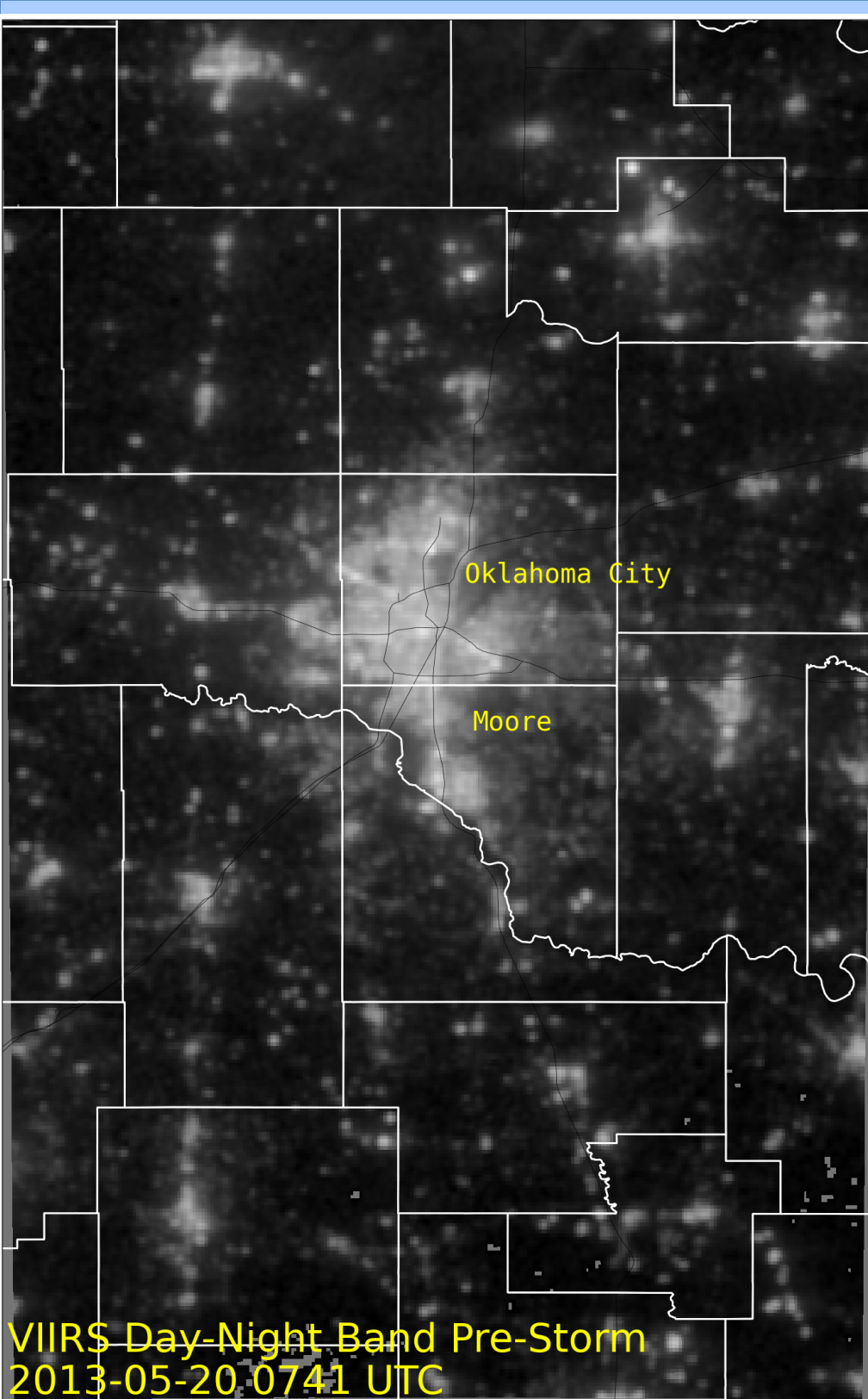
In 2013, SPoRT continued to transition high resolution satellite imagery, derived products, and value-added analysis to WFO partners and NASA's Applied Sciences Program.

C3



2013-05-20 1916 UTC





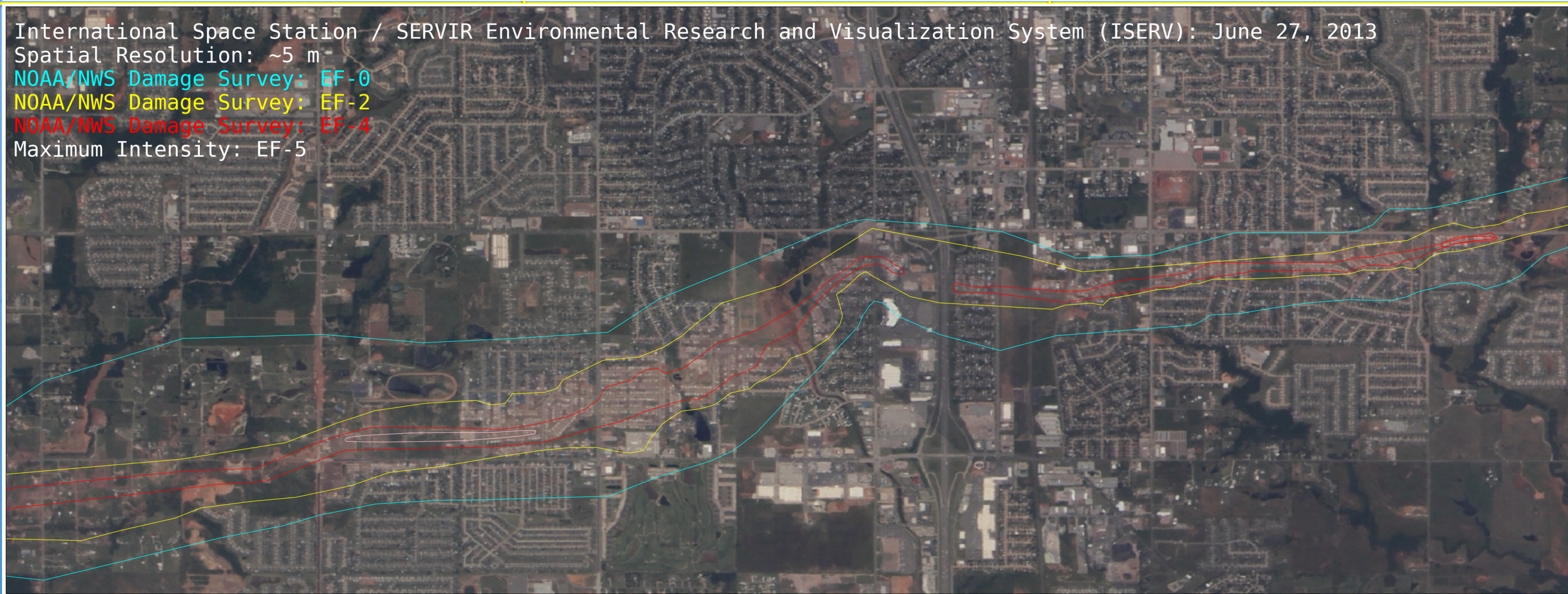


Moore “Before” Neighborhood  
Image dims:  
1368 px horiz, 2304 vert.

Moore “After” Neighborhood  
Image dims:  
1368 px horiz, 2304 vert.

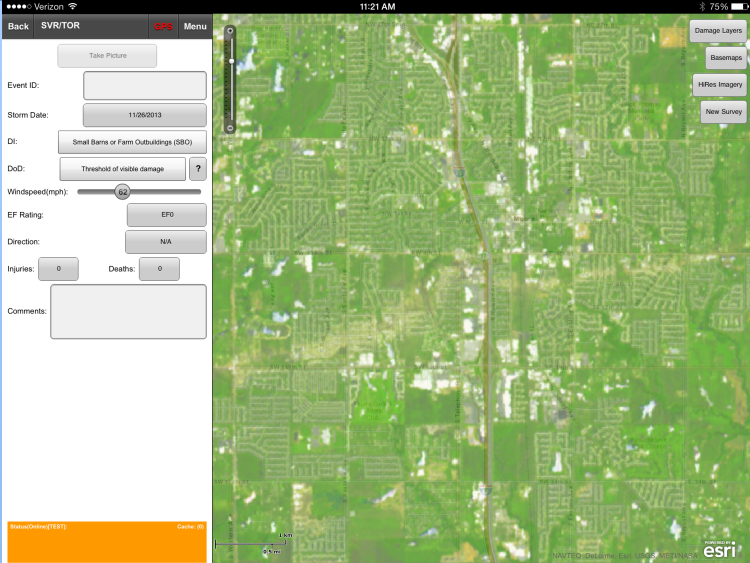
Damage Analysis : colored  
points plus simple outlines  
Image dims:  
1368 px horiz, 2304 vert.





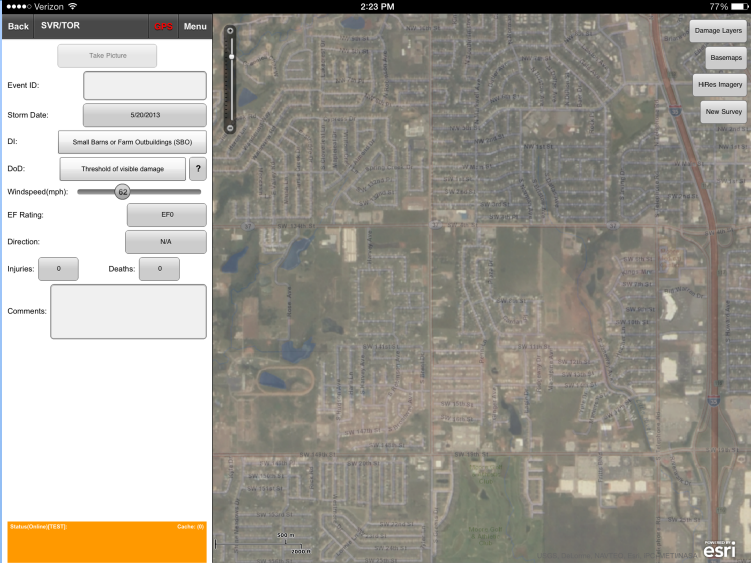


ASTER: Moore, OK



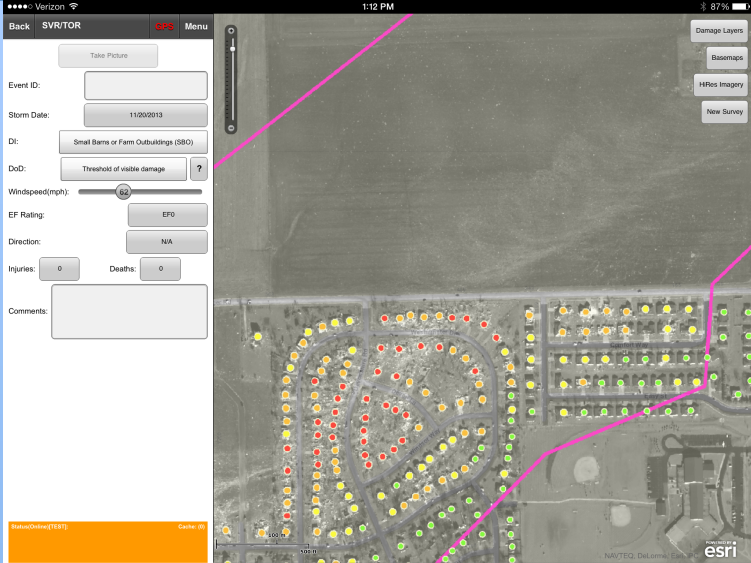
A1

ISERV: Moore, OK

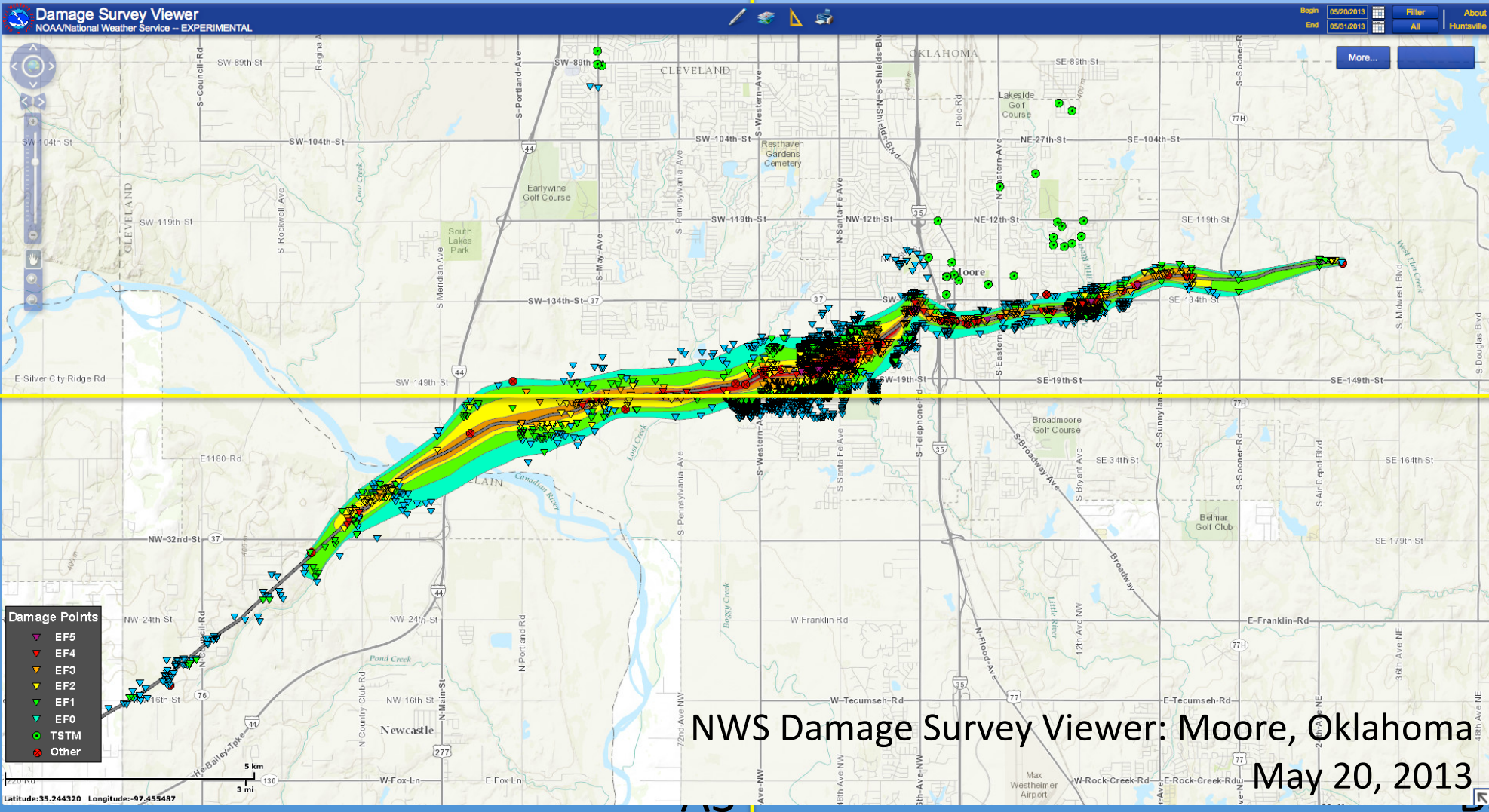


B1

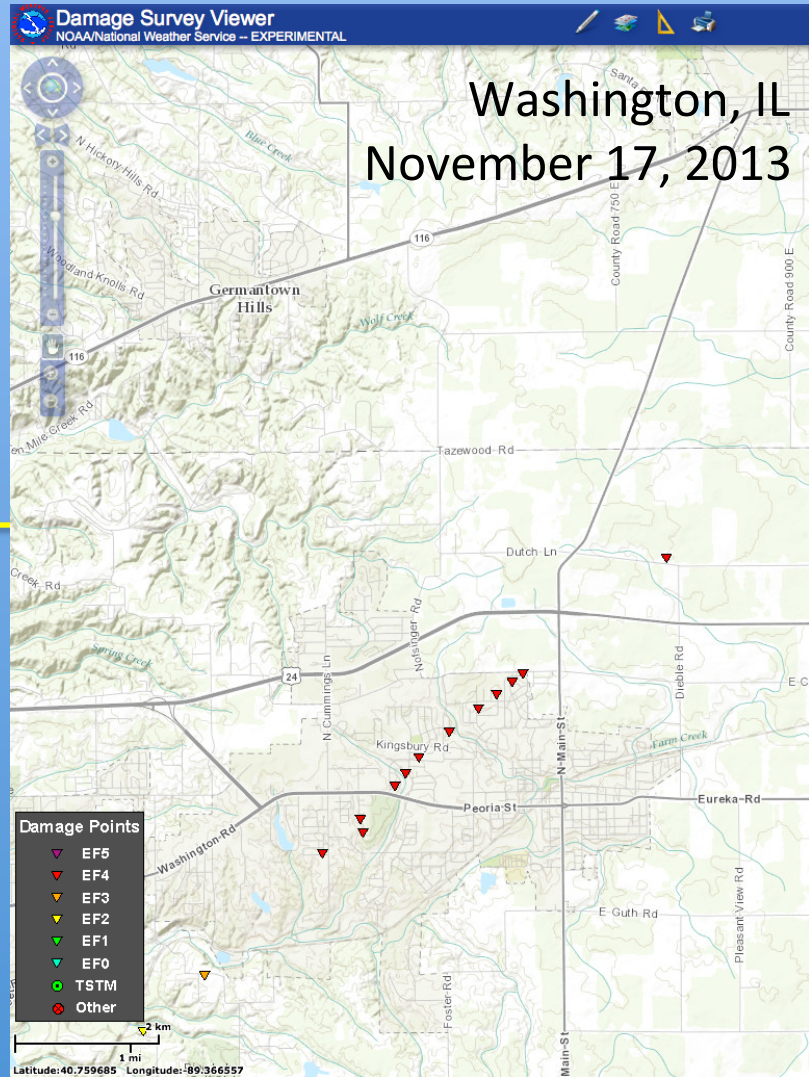
Worldview: Washington, IL



C1



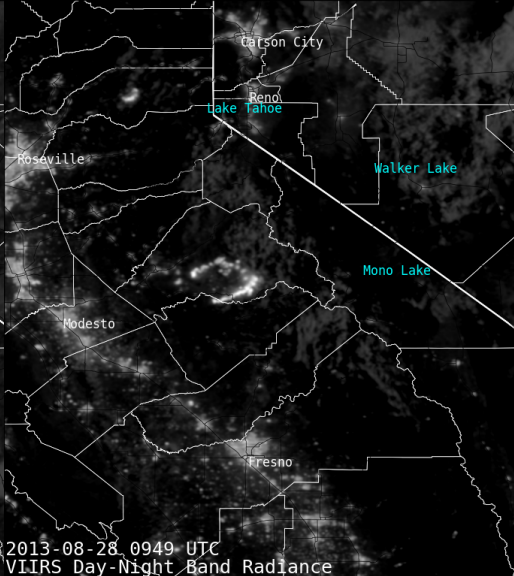
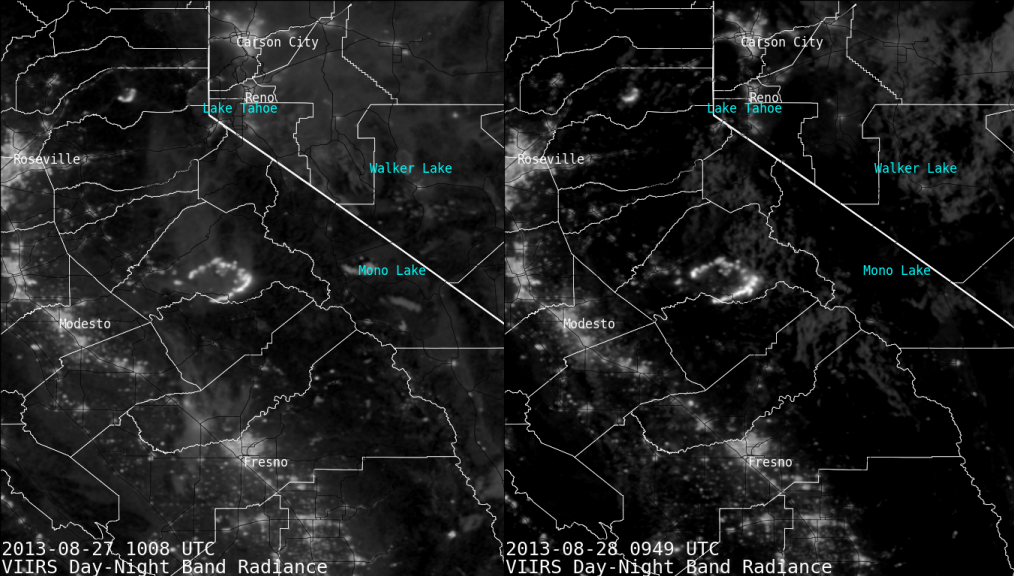
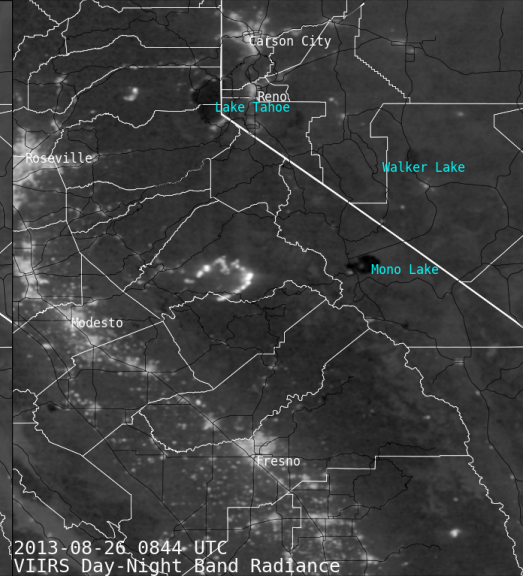
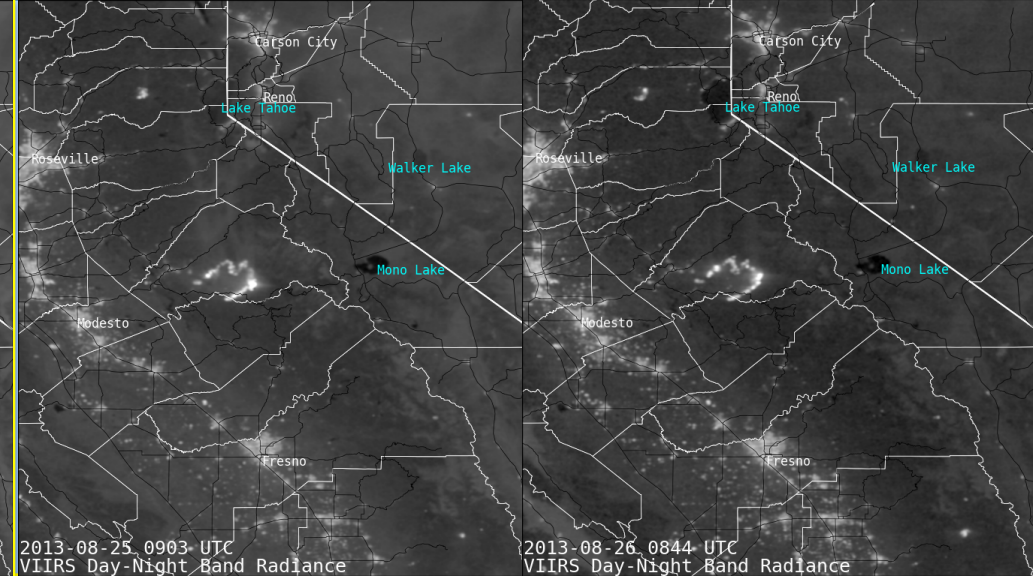
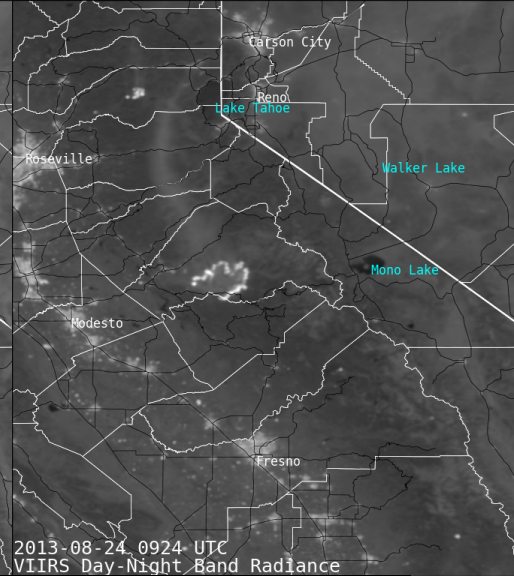
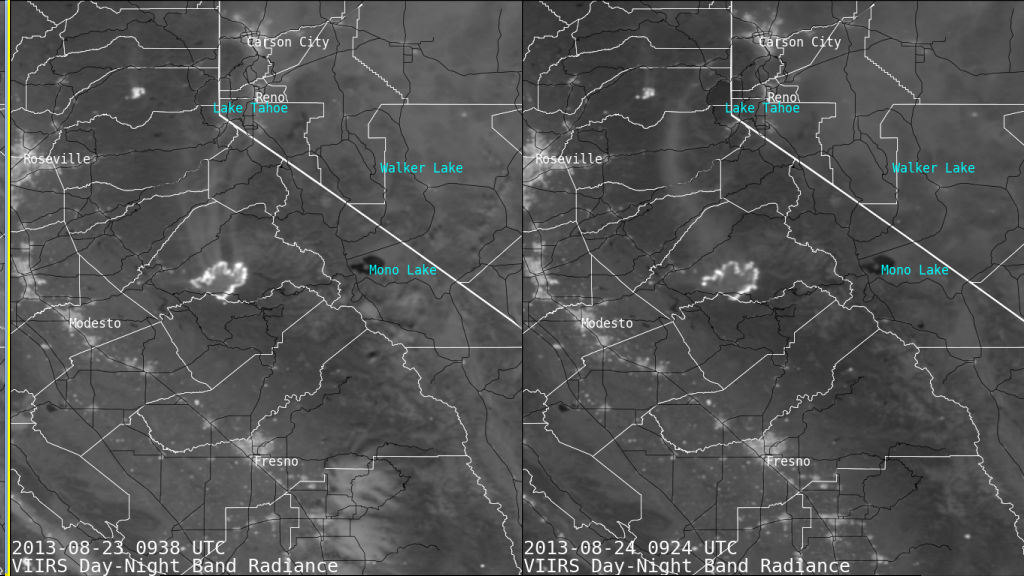
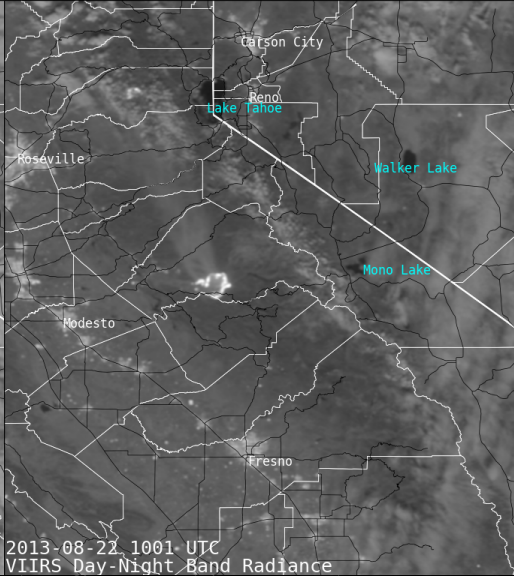
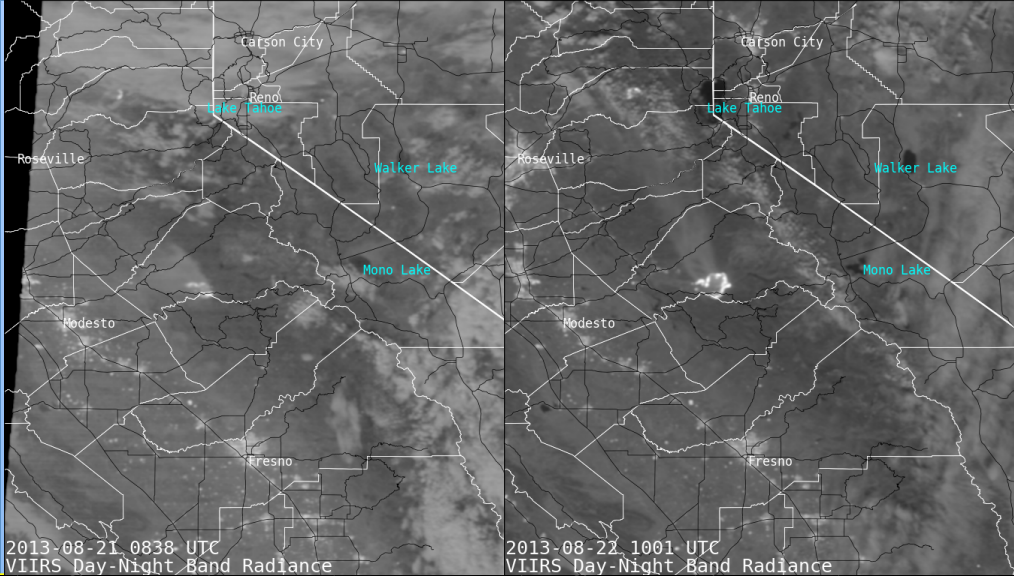
2




C2

C3

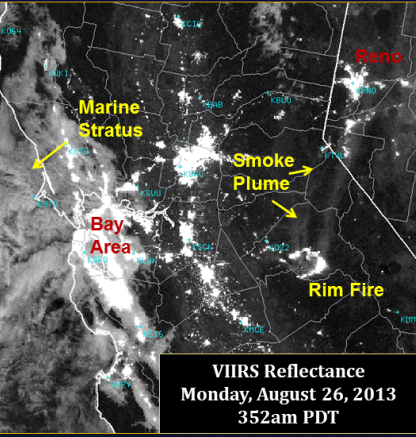






NWS Albuquerque

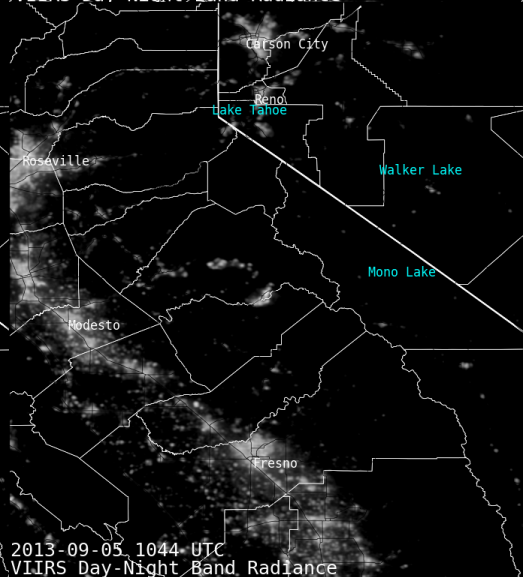
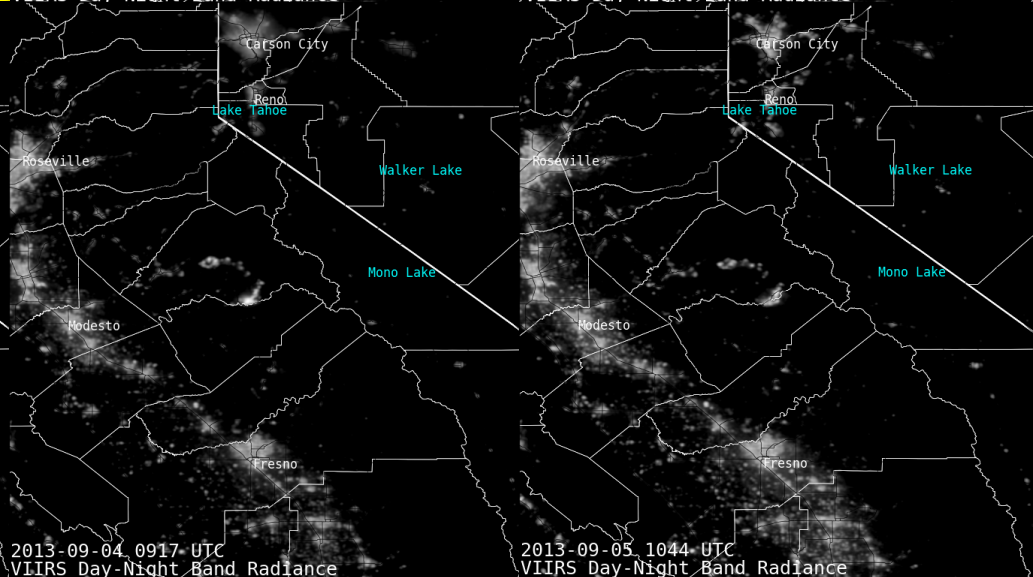
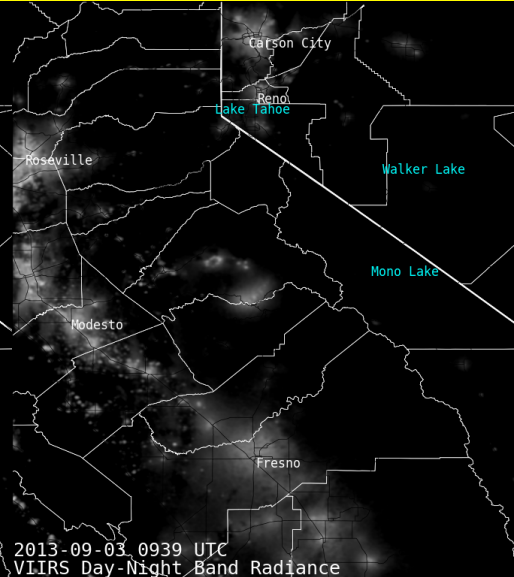
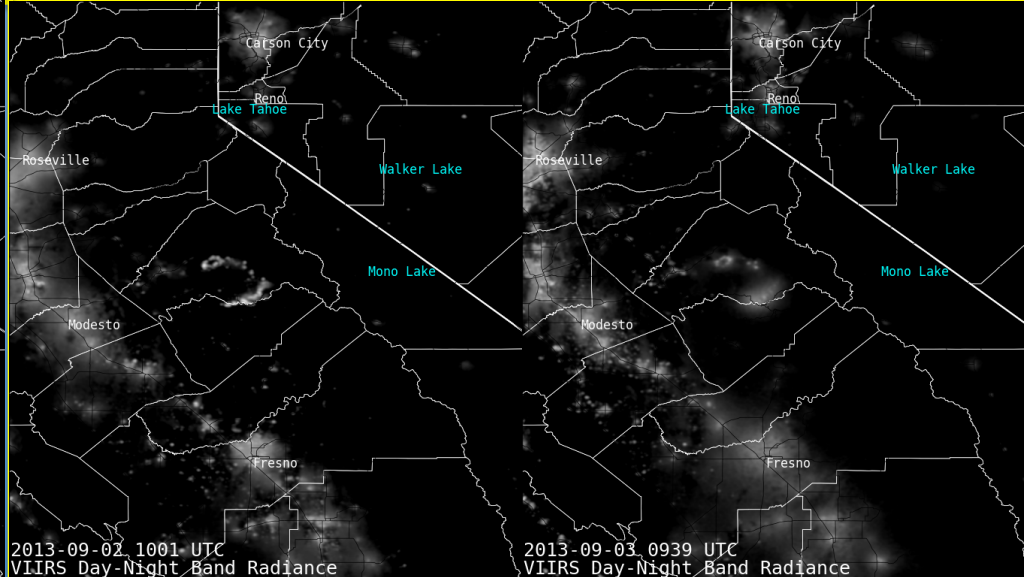
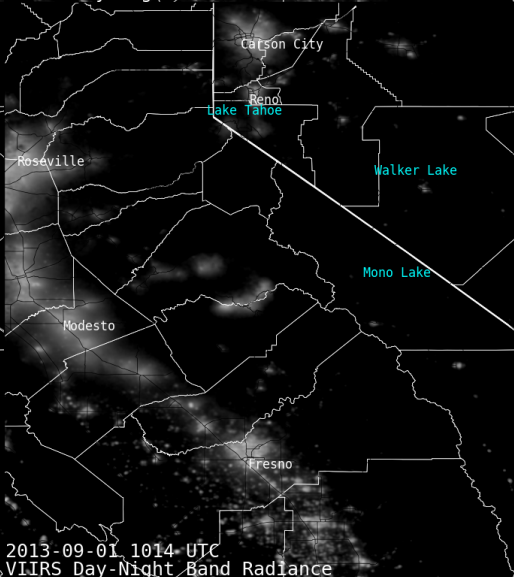
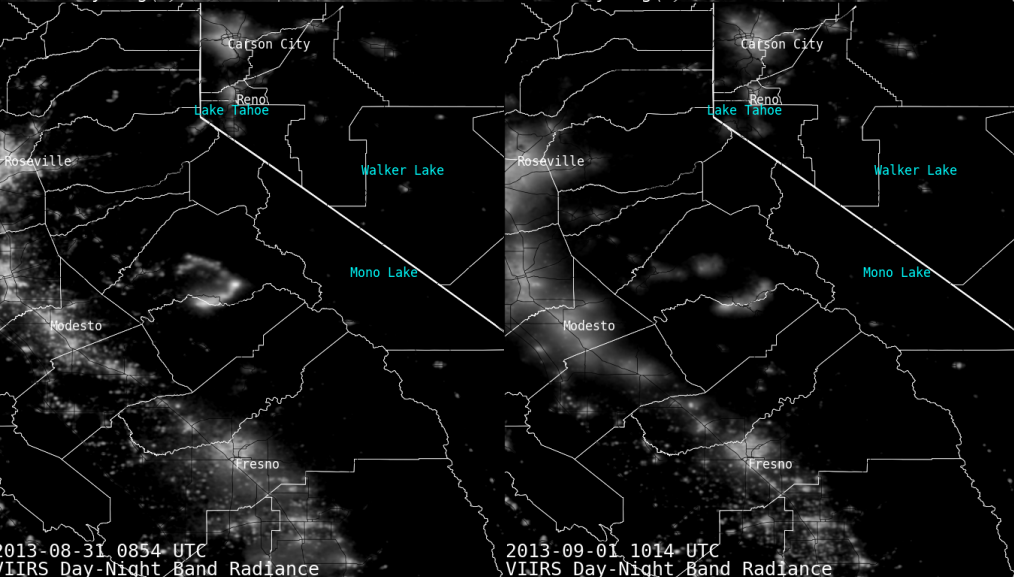
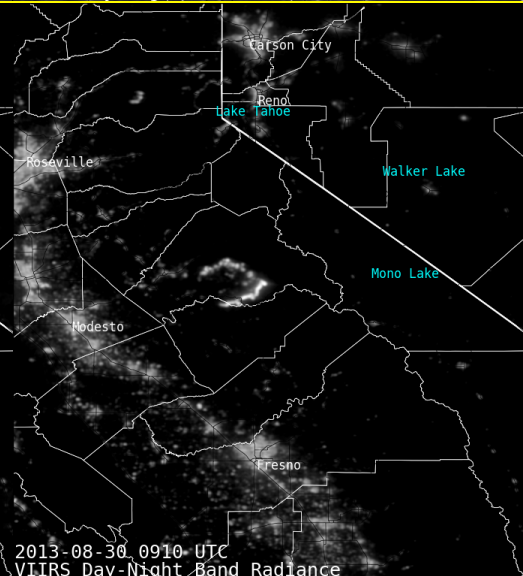
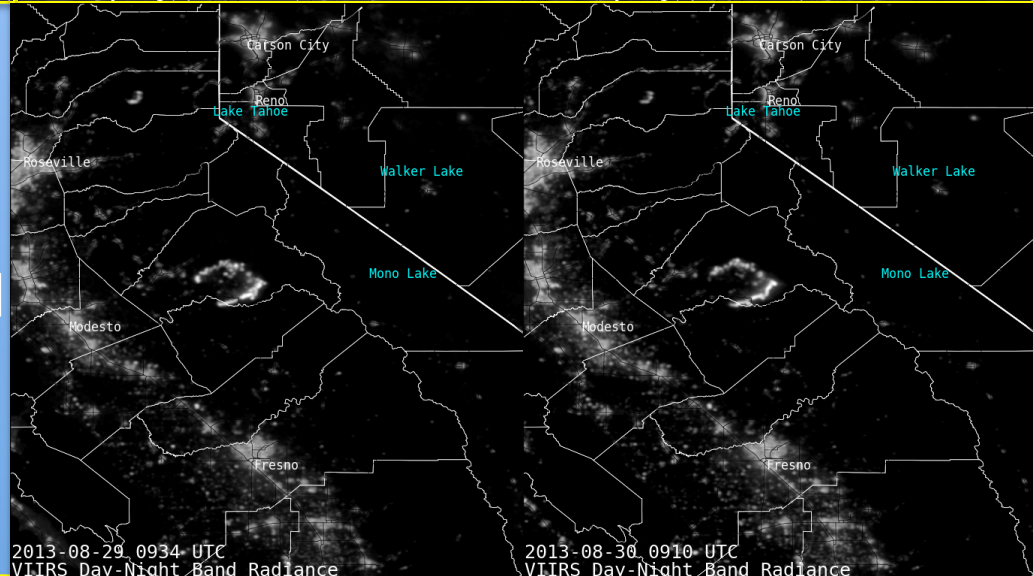
## VIIRS Captures Overnight Fire Activity



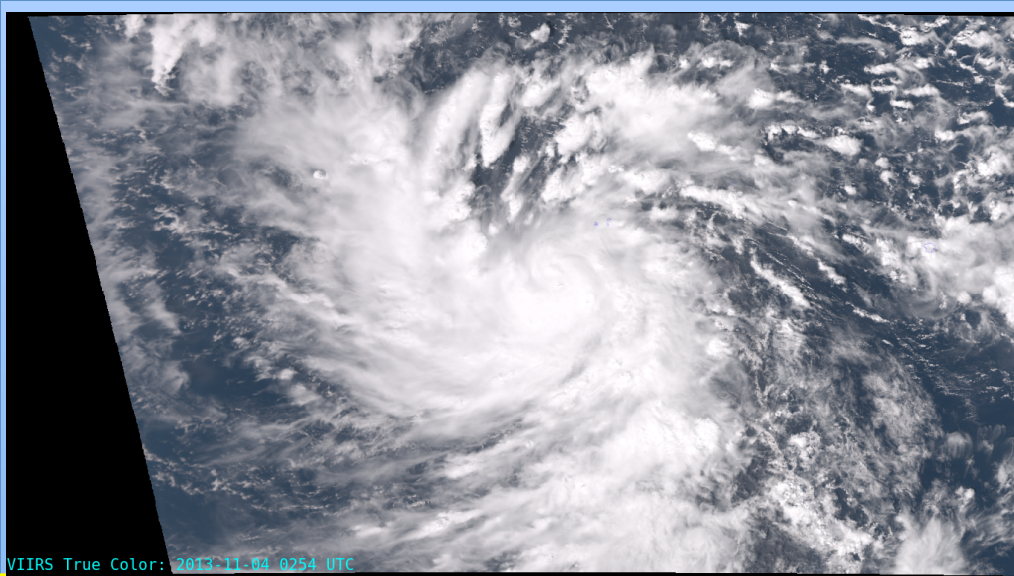
The VIIRS day-night band (DNB) reflectance product provides a night-time image of reflected and emitted light, but with the resolution of day-time visible imagery.

Analogous to how visible imagery uses reflected sunlight, the DNB uses reflected moonlight to see small-scale features at night that are not as readily seen in standard infrared satellite channels.

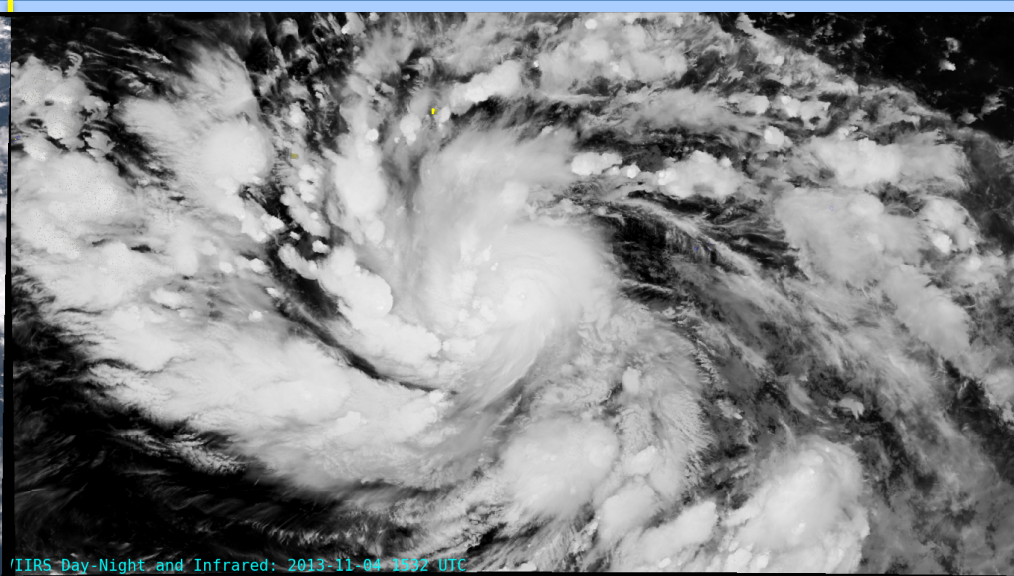
**VIIRS Reflectance**  
Monday, August 26, 2013  
352am PDT



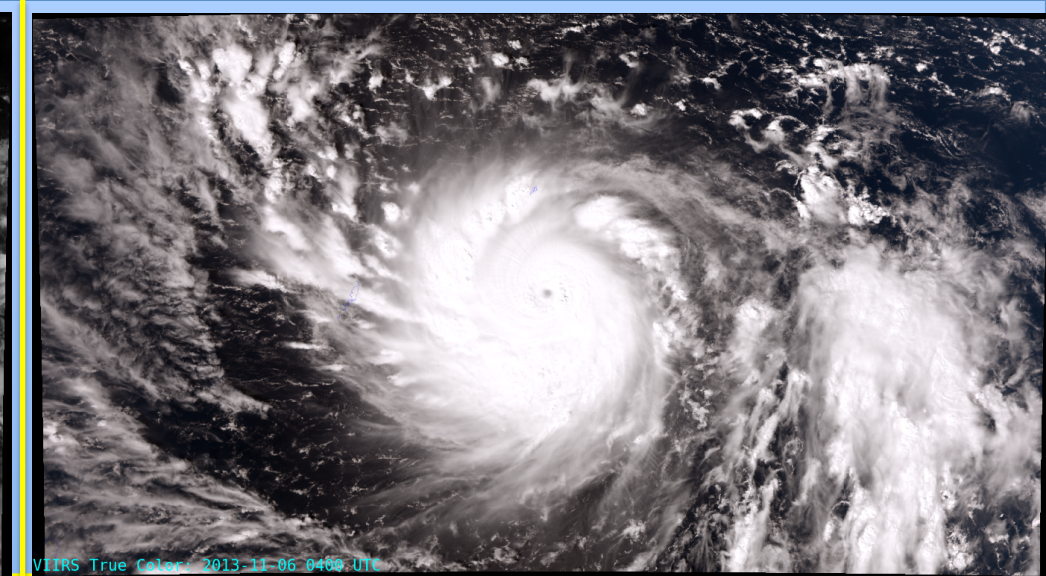




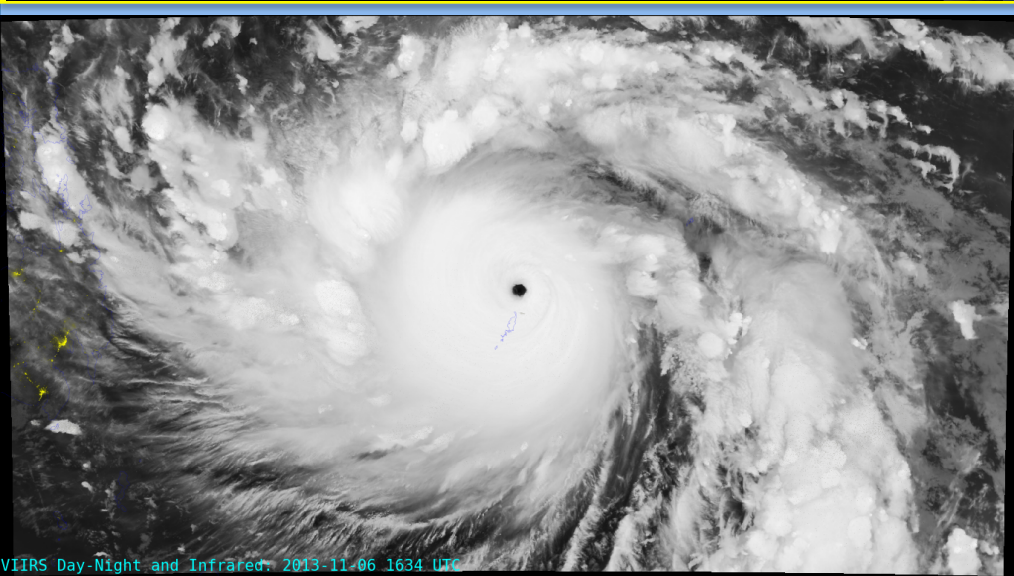
VIIRS True Color: 2013-11-04 0254 UTC



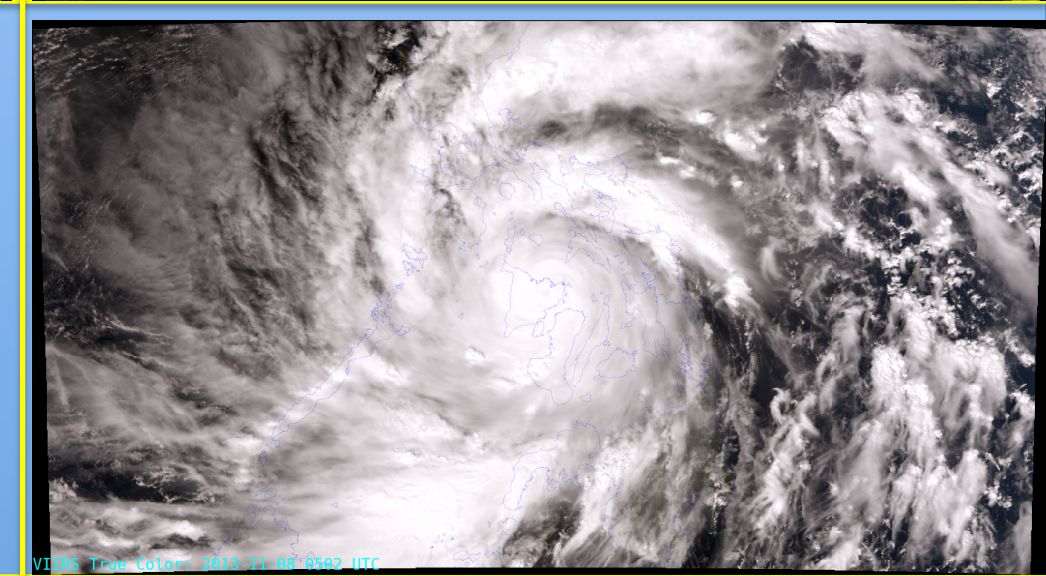
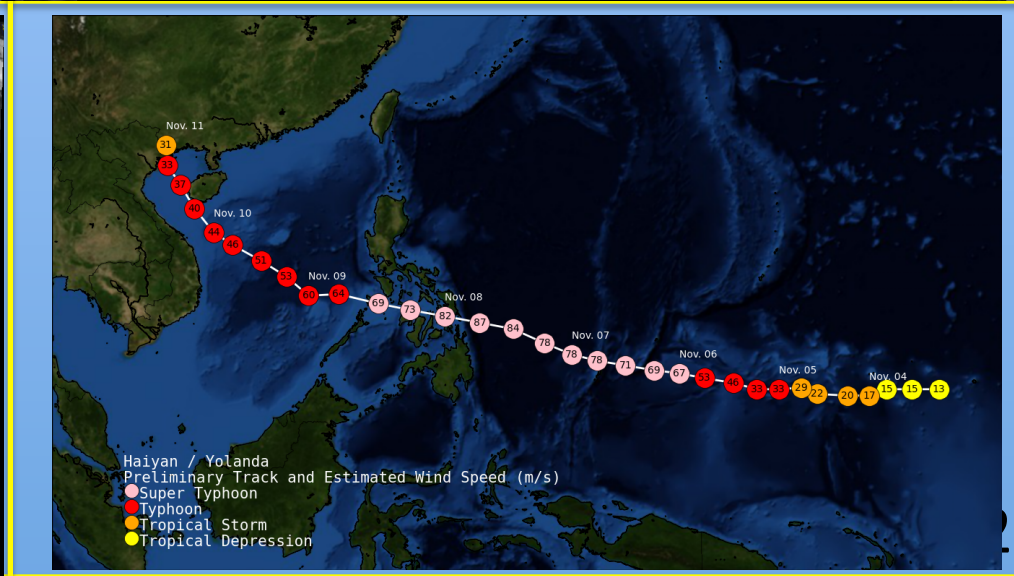
VIIRS Day-Night and Infrared: 2013-11-04 1502 UTC



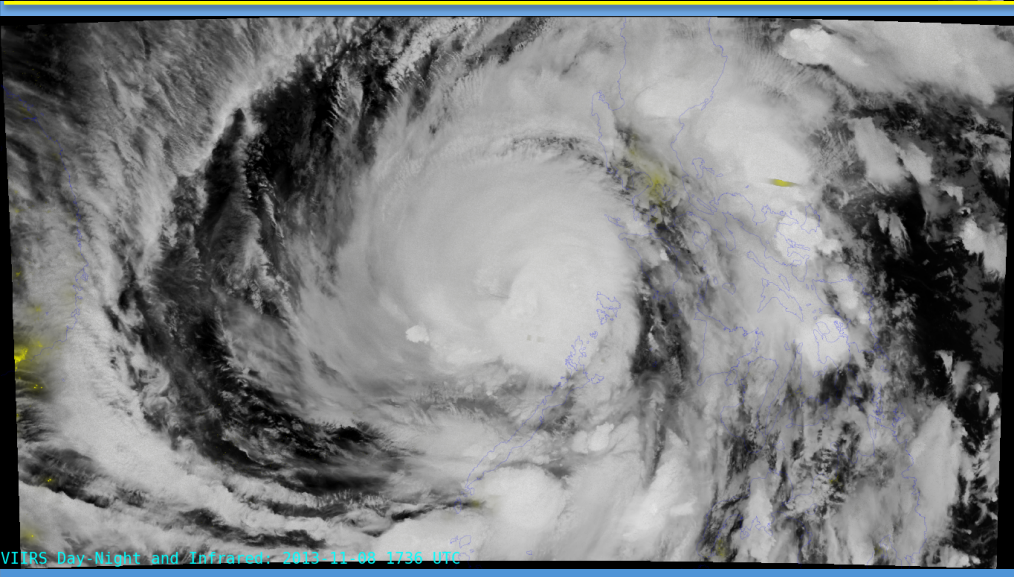
VIIRS True Color: 2013-11-06 0400 UTC



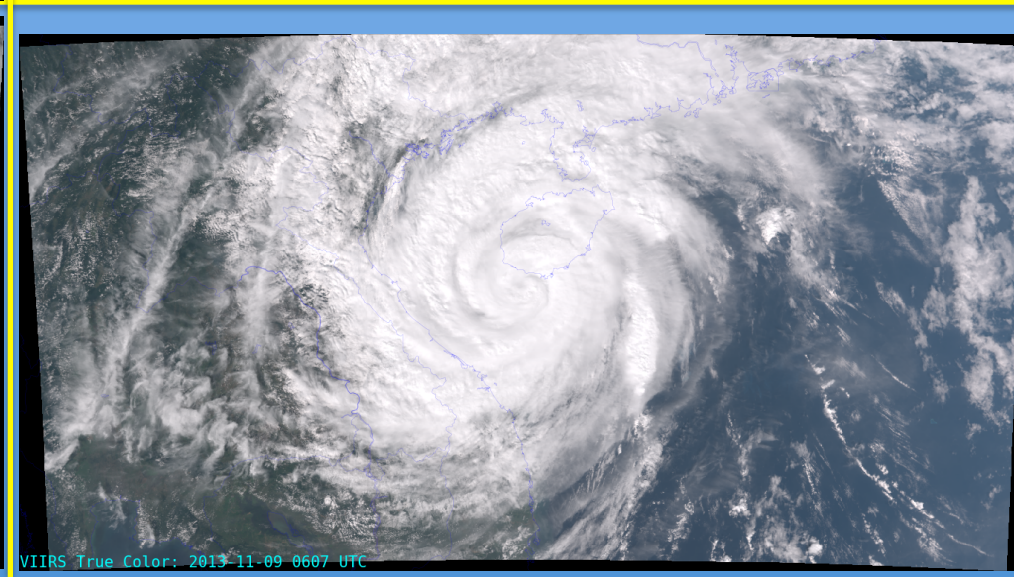
VIIRS Day-Night and Infrared: 2013-11-06 1634 UTC



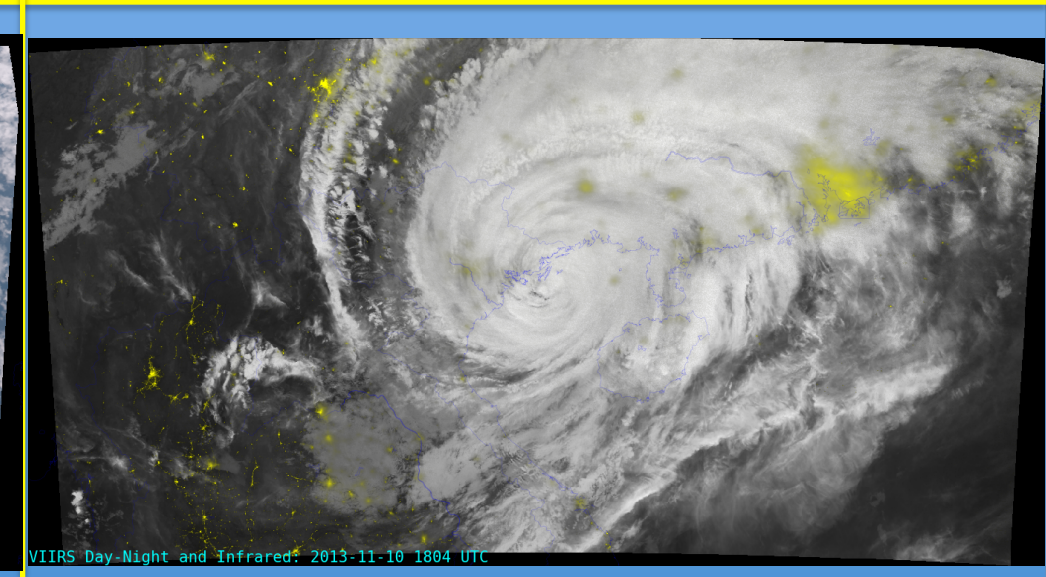
VIIRS True Color: 2013-11-08 0502 UTC



VIIRS Day-Night and Infrared: 2013-11-08 1750 UTC

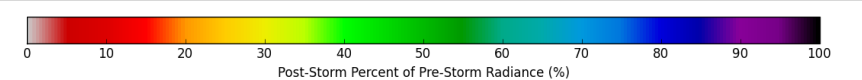
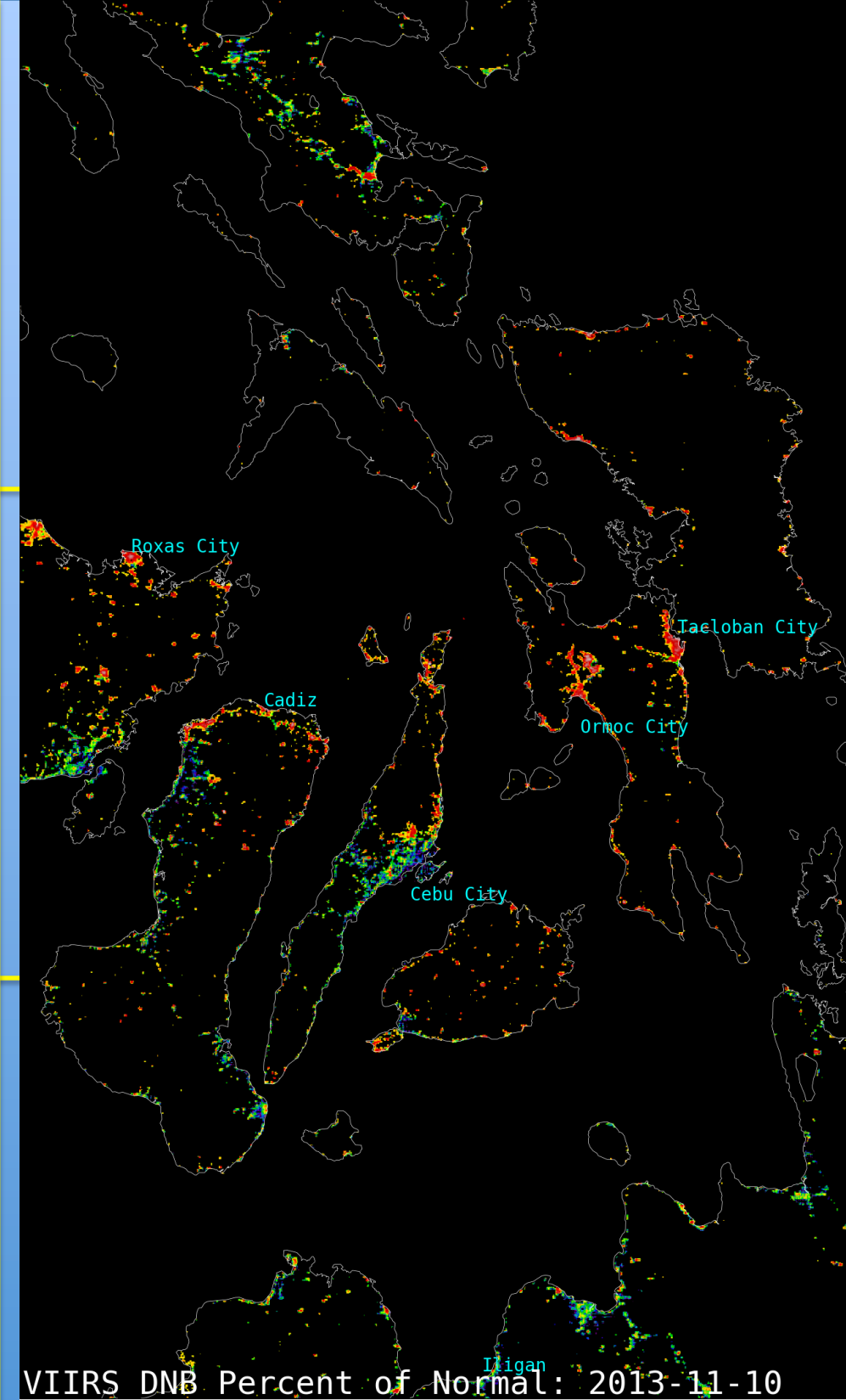
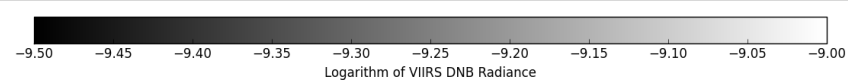
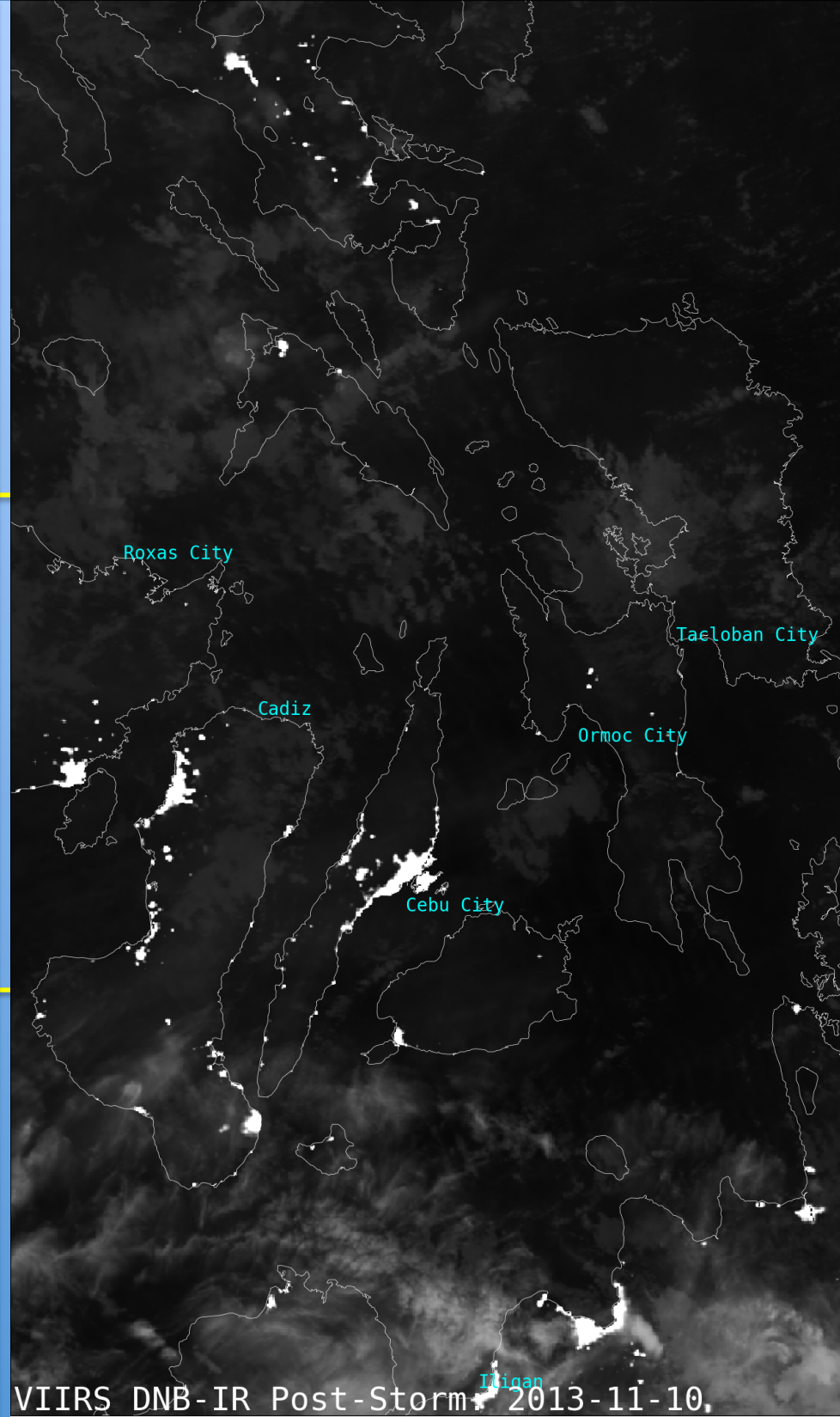
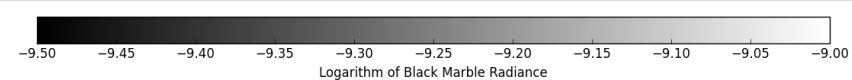
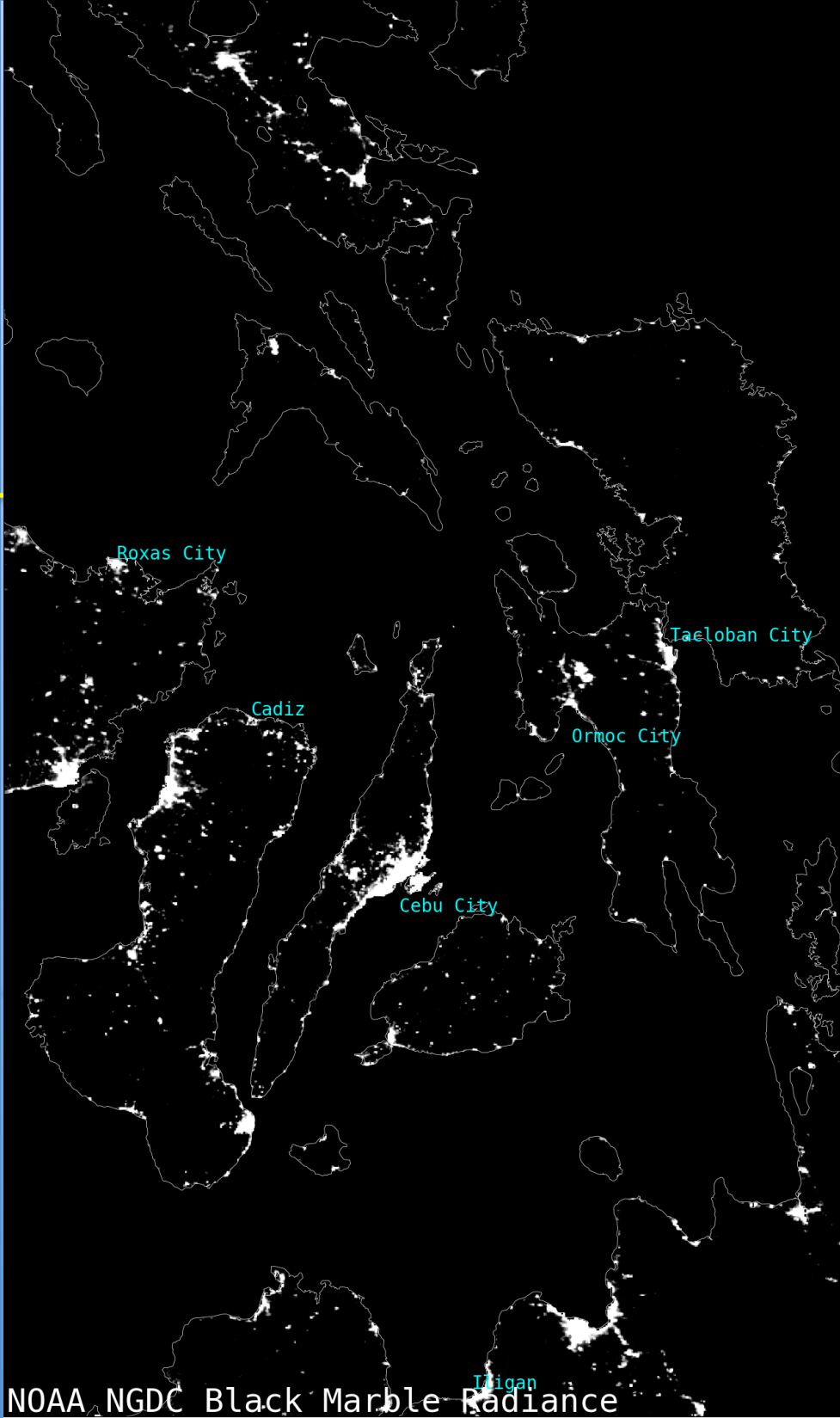


VIIRS True Color: 2013-11-09 0607 UTC



VIIRS Day-Night and Infrared: 2013-11-10 1804 UTC

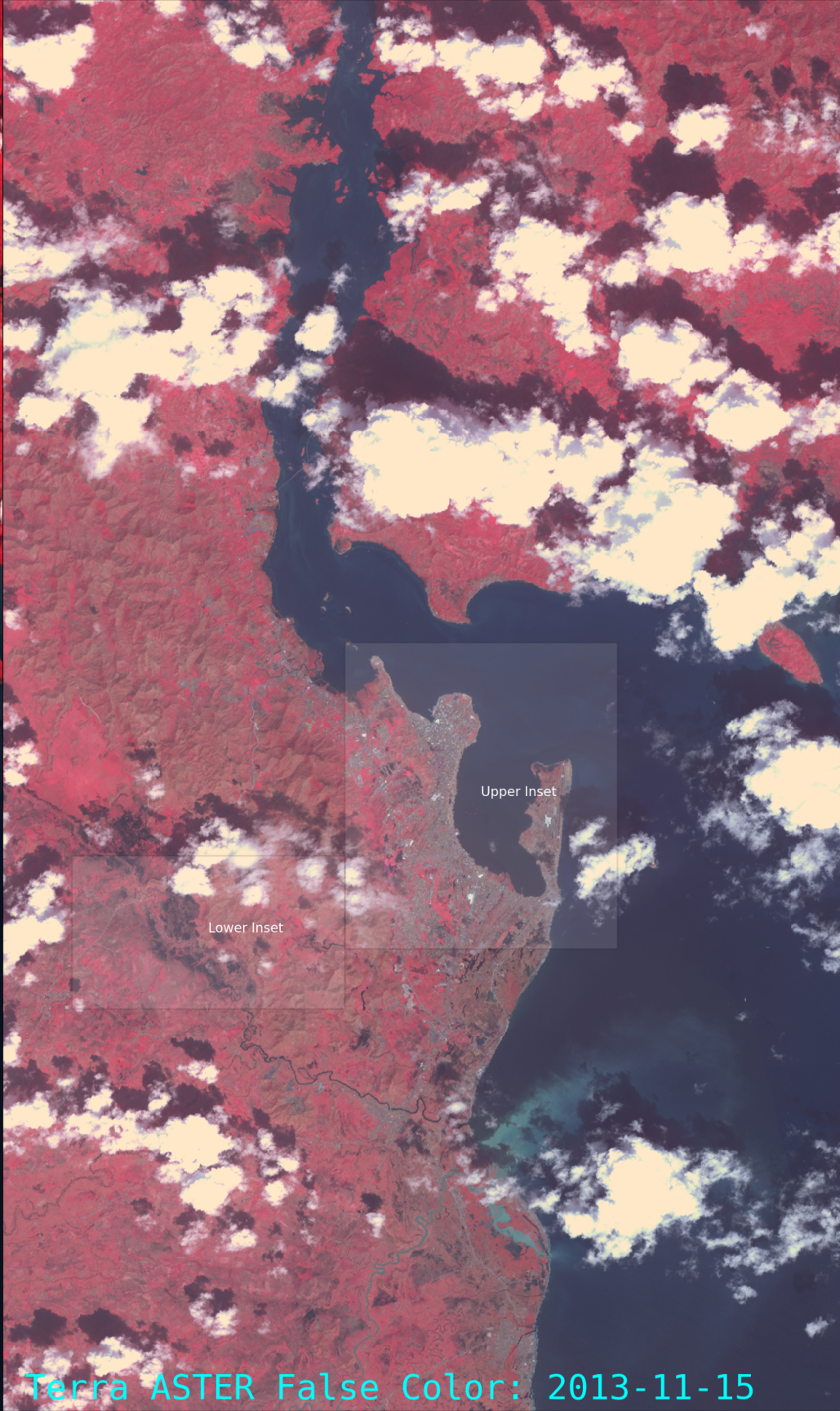








Landsat-8 False Color: 2013-07-09



Terra ASTER False Color: 2013-11-15

